Index to Advertisemente. Aliscellaneous
Ocean Steumors
Proposals
Public Notices
Religious Notices
Religious Notices

Business Notices.

Roll Top Dosks and Office Furniture.

New York Daily Tribune.

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Andrée made a successful start in his balloon for the North Pole last Sunday afternoen. — Queen Victoria has written a letter of thanks to her people for their manifestations of loyalty and affection during the Jubilee. — The indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece is now said to have been fixed at i4,000,000. — Mr. Balfour said in the House of Commons that no prosecutions would follow the report on the South African business. — A number of Russian students have been arrested in Berlin for complicity in Nithlist movements. — Several persons were killed by an explosion of dynamite bombs at Guadalajara, Spain. — A proclamation has been issued by a Madagascar tribe urging the slaughter of all Europeans in the island, except the English. — E. H. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., won the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: A partial conference report on the General Deficiency bill was agreed to.

House:
The Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill fixing the price of armor-plate at \$300 a ton was adopted after long debates; another conference on the bill was ordered.

was adopted after long debates, about ference on the bill was ordered.

DoMESTIC.—The excitement in San Francisco over the great gold discovery in Alaska continues, and many men are preparing to go to the Yukon region. —— It was said at the Japanese Legation in Washington that there was absolutely no truth in the report that an offensive alliance against the United States had been formed by Spain and Japan. —— The conferrees on the Tariff bill have not yet reached an agreement on the sugar schedule, the principal matter in dispute. —— The State Bankers' Association at Saratoga adopted a declaration of sound-money views. —— A successful test of armor for the battle-ship Kentucky was made at the proving rounds of the Bethlehem Iron Company. ——— The Baptist Young People's Union held its second day's session in Chattanooga, Tenn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The consolidation CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The consolidation of the New-York and East River Gas Company and the Equitable Gas Light Company was announced. ——The Eric Railroad has secured control of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. ——The Rev. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes of the Methodist Episcopal Church died. ——Winners at Brighton Beach: Estaca, Nuto, The Swain, Dolando, Sly Fox, Belmar. ——Stocks were generally higher.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, SS degree owest, 74; average, S1%.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as

Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per month, or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. Address changed as desired.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

"Speech," sald Voltaire, "was given to man to conceal his thoughts." Repeated by Talleyrand, that cynical principle was adopted into European diplomacy, and for a time won great success. To smile and be not necessarily a villain, but-something other than one seemed became the hallmark of the diplomat. There arose, however, a plain, blunt man, who had a habit of blurring out the truth. Men thought his truths were falsehoods, disbelieved them and were misled. Thus he confounded his adversaries and became the greatest diplomatic force in Europe, as his imperial master's army was the greatest military force. Since then Voltaire's epigram has been held in less esteem than thitherto. The change from Talleyrand to Bismarck was a striking one; on the whole, much for the better. Much in accord, too, with the spirit of American diplomacy, from the days of Monroe down to the present time. There is something in Anglo-Saxon speech on both sides of the sea that does not lend itself to double meanings. It does not serve well as a mask; and people who use that speech have formed the habit of saying what they mean. It is entirely possible for them, at least, to speak and

to hear the truth without offence. In all the pother which some are now making over the United States Secretary of State's presentment of this side of the Behring Sea case a presentment, by the way, not to the British Government, but to the United States Ambassador-the one supreme consideration is almost wholly overlooked. That is, is it true? Are the statements made by the Secretary to the Ambassador, for the latter's guldance, borne out by the facts of the case? That is the question, to which all others are subordinate. If the British Government has been unjustly accused by the American Secretary, it has a legitimate grievance, for which, no doubt, amends will be made in manly fashlon as soon as the fact is demonstrated. But if it has not been maligned, if the Secretary's version of the case is true, then there is no ground for complaint, and certainly none for the slightest friction of relations between the two countries. Soft words butter no parsnips, says an ancient saw. Plain truths break no friendships and cause no quarrels, when, as in the present case, both speaker and bearer are well disposed toward amity and

All this superheated talk about "insults" and "tell-twisting" and "an appeal to force" is not only injudicious, it is discreditable to its authers, and might even become mischlevous. Happily, it finds no authoritative echo. The British Government does not mean to confess that it has no case by resorting to abuse of the plaintiff's attorney. It maintains its dignified and conciliatory attitude. In due time, it is to be presumed, it will make its answer to the American Secretary's statements. That answer will doubtless be made in a frank, friendly and straightforward manner. If it shall contain any truths disagreeable to this country, Americans will not grow angry nor call names. If they are troths, they will be acknowledged. If they are not, they will be disproved. And just that is what is to be done in the present case, and what will be done by those who are not stricken with midsummer madness nor moved to exploit sensations against the coming of the ailly season. Negotiations between the two House. Nor is it to be forgotten that the for-

Governments will be conducted courteously. But courtesy does not require suppression of the truth, nor does it inspire resemment against the frank, face-to-face utterance of what is in good faith believed to be the truth. Diplomacy is not quarrelling. Neither is it billing and cooing. An eminent British Foreign Minister once had a conference with an American Envoy on a much more serious matter than Behring Sea. "I said," he wrote of it afterward, "that I would "dispense with compliments if this matter could "be amicably arranged." And then he added: "We parted on very friendly terms." What is now wanted is not mere interchange of compliments, but a getting at the facts and an amicable arrangement of the matter. That, there is reason to believe, will be effected; and when it is effected the two parties to the dispute will remain, in Earl Russell's phrase, "on very

THE WAYS OF CURRENCY AGITATORS. A word of practical advice may be of service to those who are agitating for reconstruction of the currency system. They are taking just the course of all others best calculated to render their efforts fruitless. It is a blunder, and one of the most surprising, to berate the President as if he were weak or false in refusing to endanger, even in the least degree, the reform of the tariff. He has many friends who are likely to resent, as he may not, such attempts to bully

him into action which he has not yet thought

it wise to take. There are other phases of this question which really capable advocates of currency reconstruction can hardly overlook. The President has sent a commission to Europe, charged with the duty of negotiating in regard to the larger use of silver as money. This he has done in good faith and in the discharge of a public duty, and representatives of all other nations have a right to suppose that the United States is not unwilling to adjust its own monetary system with some regard to any result which the negotiation may bring about. But would it have the aspect of good faith if the United States should meanwhile proceed to strike out a new currency system for itself, without even the delay necessary to ascertain whether foreign Powers are prepared to negotiate at all or on what terms? No system can be framed by a commission here which will not of necessity affect the use of silver as money and the demand for it in this country, or the quantity which may here be discarded as useless and emptied on the world's market. It would be strange, indeed, if one commission returning from Europe should report to Government the possibility of international agreement on some basis, while another commission created by the same Government should propose a reconstruction which would render any such agreement impossible. It is conceivable that President McKinley has this point also in mind.

It is another remarkable mistake to suppose that a reconstruction of the currency, which must be accomplished, if at all, by votes of the Representatives of the people, can be rendered more popular and welcome by the zealous activity of bankers in associations or otherwise. In these Eastern States the value of banking institutions and the personal merits of bankers are not unrecognized. But if any man supposes that the approval of an entire National convention of bankers would render a monetary plan more popular at the West or South he has not studied the currents of public opinion very carefully.

It is an additional handicap for the movement that all the journals which have been trying to bully the President, and have accused him of weakness or bad faith, happen to be passionate worshippers of the ex-President who has just wrecked his own party on the money question. Plain men can readily understand that these followers of Mr. Cleveland would particularly like to rend the Republican party on the same issue, and would delight in setting part of its voters against President McKinley. But that is not a reason why he or his sincere friends Travellers in Europe can receive The should make hot haste to help them. There is abolition of the greenback currency and substitution of notes issued by banking institutions. The men who so earnestly advocate that change have to reckon with this predominant popular feeling in certain sections, and may well remember that President Cleveland, in advocating simllar measures, found himself quickly without a party in many of the States. One can imagine that they would like very much to see President McKinley placed in a similar position.

> THE ALTERNATIVE FOR SUGAR REFINERS. The official statement of imports of sugar during the first half of the year may be interesting and also instructive at Washington. In June 696,904,103 pounds came in, and in the half year 3,241,697,768 pounds, costing abroad \$62,785,671, or about 1.94 cents a pound. This is over double the quantity of foreign sugar consumed in six months, and it may fairly be reckoned that the refining interest has on hand at least 1,650,000,000 pounds more than it had January 1, on which the duty paid has been 40 per cent, or .776 of a cent. But the new duty on raw sugar will under either schedule pending be about 1.5 cents for the average grade, or .724 of a cent higher, and it may be expected to add something like .7 of a cent to the value

of all the raw sugar now held by the retiners. The adoption of either schedule would therefore put into the pocket of the refiners a sum which may be safely estimated at over \$11,500,-000 as profit on the raw sugar they have imported in advance of the duty. This is intended to be as low an estimate as can be made with any color of reason, and other estimates, including that of the Treasury, run from \$16,-000,000 upward. The figure is not important. The fact that counts is that refiners would lose this profit, whether \$11,500,000 or more, by the fallure of Congress to agree on any sugar schedule. It is not to be expected by sane and sober men that the refining interest will throw away such a profit lightly, in a fit of temper, for the pleasure of showing its power, or in the idea of any larger gains through legislation hereafter. A great deal of bluffing is to be expected where enormous sums are at stake. But the man who imagines that the sugar interest will suffer the new tariff to fail, if that can be prevented, and throw away \$11,500,000 or more which can be realized by the passage of the bill, does not know much about the shrewd and

practionl men who boil sugar. It may be imagined that the refiners, having a larger differential to cover the cost of refining sugar under the present tariff than would be given by the tariff adopted by the House, might prefer to have no change. But the present tariff has no provision against bounty-paid sugar. which has of late been imported in large quantitles-in June alone 29,781,656 pounds. This keeps down the price at which refined can be sold, and so far lessens the profit in excess of the bare cost of refining that refiners of great experience declare they cannot continue in operation without loss, unless something is done to counteract the influence of foreign bounties. Both the Senate and House bills have provisions for additional duty, on imported sugar on which bounties are paid, equivalent to those bounties. The question then remains whether the cost of refining is as much less than the present difference between imported raw and refined bountypaid sugar as the difference allowed for protection by the lowest pending bill-that of the

eign bountles to promote exports and capture outside markets can be advanced at any time, as the German bountles have been.

The sure and large profit to be realized by an advance in the value of sugar on hand is not the only matter which the refiners have to consider. They have been buying enormously in all foreign markets for months, and in so doing have made a price which would not be maintained for a single day if the pending tariff should fail and the American market should still be open, as it has been, at an ad valorem duty of only 40 per cent. It is easy to understand that prices abroad would yield, and the value of the vast quantity of raw sugar held by refiners here would fall below its actual cost to them. In place of a profit of \$11,500,000 or more, they would have to face some loss by depreciation of the stock on hand, because other sugar could be bought by competitors here at lower foreign prices and placed on the market. Between a large and sure profit and the prospect of a loss for half a year or more the refining interest will not decide in favor of the loss. If it has any power, the whole of it will be exercised to prevent defeat of the new tariff, even if its differential to cover cost of refining be that of the House bill. Were this motive not enough, that large interest will not deliberately choose to make war on all friends of protective duties, and thus prepare for itself a political campaign in which no friend or supporter of the Sugar interest would be held a safe man for Protectionists to support.

MALE PASSENGERS AND OPEN CARS. Every man in New-York at one time or another, we suppose, has wondered, when trying to board an open cable-car, how many times he could do it before the day should finally come that would see him hurled off the high footboard against an elevated railroad pillar or underneath the car, and either killed or seriously injured. Police Captain Smith's day came last Tuesday, when he tried to board a Thirdave, car and was thrown off through the sudden starting of the car at full speed by the gripman and hurt, but not seriously; though, of course, the gripman could not foresee that. It is well known to every man who rides on the cable-cars of this city that most of the gripmen implacably refuse to stop the cars for men, or to do more than slightly reduce speed for them, and resume the usual rate again without a signal from the conductor, after a lapse of time which they judge sufficient for the ordinary, well-trained cable-car habitué to perform the feat in. Now that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has consented to put a certain number of New-York citizens' lives out of jeopardy by running its cars slowly around curves, it is time that both cable companies were compelled to provide safety for a certain number of others. There should be some provision made for the lives of the male passengers who board open cars, particularly on avenues lined with elevated railway pillars.

It is not so extremely difficult a feat for the active, able-bodied man to jump upon a closed car, even when it is going at a pretty rapid rate of speed. The step is low and offers a certain definite area for the athletic foot; there ares two convenient vertical handrails, both easy to grasp, if necessary; the feat is performed at the rear of the car, where there is at least no danger of falling beneath the wheels. The case of the open car is entirely different. The step is high and narrow; there are handrails, but they, too, are high, and their multiplicity confuses the mind, as does the necessity of forming a decision as to which part of the car the applicant shall try to reach. If the car is full and people are standing in the interstices the difficulty and risk are increased greatly. The problem of boarding such a car is fraught with elements of danger that present themselves afresh and under new forms at each attempt. That they so seldom result in injury and death is an astonishing tribute to the dexterity and athletic prowess that have been bred by necessity in the present generation of New-York men. Captain Smith's police trainskilful as an athlete, at least more familiar with the aspect of danger and more ready in the prompt meeting of an emergency than the average citizen. Men less well equipped than he with the qualities of mind and body needed to board an open cable-car may well view with dismay his fall and injury. Their case is one that the cable companies should be made to

THE SALVATION OF SPEONK.

To the people of Speonk, who, without giving ald or comfort to any public enemy, have fought a good fight with the Government of the United states and won much more than half a victory, we respectfully offer the assurance of our most distinguished consideration. When it was officially announced that the ancient and honorable, though somewhat less than majestic, name of Speonk had been changed for postal purposes to Remsenberg, the rest of the country, which had been watching the controversy with sympathetle apprehension, supposed that the Postoffice Department had come out ahead. It was a natural mistake. History had never had oceasion to record the fact that the people of Speonk were endowed with a loftier and more ardent spirit of resistance to oppression than the inhabitants of many a village whose primeval name has been officially snuffed out against their will. But those Long Islanders, on whose faces "desperation had kindled the super-"natural light of battle which never burns in "vain," would not be denied. They positively refused to yield. The old guard of Speonk was ready to die, but it never dreamed of surrendering. Speonk simply would not be Remsenberged, and the Government has been forced into a compromise which closely resembles a

There is to be a Remsenberg hereafter, but that is a minor consideration. The main fact is that there is also to be a Speonk. Both names will be retained in the official directory, and a mailbag will go to each place. The Department, it is true, announces for the benefit of all concerned that it will tolerate no deliberate boycotting-that people whose nearest postoffice is Remsenberg must not create an artificial patronage for its rival under penalty of the law. But that tyrannical decree does not appear to have cast so much as a trace of gloom over the rejoicings of Speonk. The only shadow resting there yesterday was produced by the hats which were thrown into the air when the news came from Washington. It is a great and noble victory, and well fitted to inspire anxious hearts everywhere with new courage. Brooklyn especially, which has been in a mood compounded of wrath and despondency for many weeks, will behold this triumph of civic pride and courage with profound emotion. Its fear of being forced to go shuffling down the ages as Station A may be dismissed. The future at least is secure.

There is first-rate British authority for preferring the straightforward doing of business to the mere utterance of pretty speeches.

Of course, Easton was "exonerated." It naturally took a great deal of money to get the Capitol furnishings up to the point where they would harmonize with waistcoats of elephant's breath doeskin, and an uncommon number of scrubbers to dilute the building to a properly

\$125 for calling one of Miss Lottle Collins's WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES. FRESH AIR FUND STORIES. The paper ought to have songs "vulgar." known better.

the innate, essential and triumphant lack of vulgarity of the sweet singer of "Tara-ra-boom-

Boating and swimming disasters are ominously numerous at this date. The Portsmouth people who were foolish

enough to arrange a formal reception to Mme.

Bernhardt were suitably served by her rude-

ness in refusing at the last minute to attend. If they did not know her already, it was time they had some experience. We are pleased to note that newspaper enterprise has reached the exalted stage of publishing editorial comment advertised to read equally well up or down. We don't know how it is done, but we think the editor stands on his head when he writes. At any rate the effort is a great success. Testimony is conclusive that for

upward than from the top downward. While the German Emperor is legislating to keep his people from settling here and trying to drive them to Africa or South America, one of the great German lines reduces its steerage rate to New-York. This looks much like lezemajesty.

thought, diction, amusement and enlightenment

the product is not a bit worse from the bottom

PERSONAL.

"Oberlin Seminary," says "The Congregational-"is fortunate in securing as ex-President Fairchild's successor in the chair of systematic theology Dr. Henry Churchill King, for the last six years professor of philosophy in the college, and one of the most gifted and popular men in Oberlin's entire teaching staff."

President W. A. Hutchinson, of Pennington Seminary, N. J., has been elected president of the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, Me.

Benjamin Ogle Lowndes, who has just died at Bladensburg, Md., at the age of eighty-six, was a second cousin of Governor Lowndes of Maryland, and was related to eight Governors of Maryland, the first of whom was Governor Tasker, of Colohis life, and was a vestryman of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in that place for sixty years. Episcopal Church in that place for sixty years. He always lived in Blenheim, which was built by his father. "It is," says "The Baltimore American," "one of the oldest and best-kept estates in Maryland. It is built after the style of the architecture of England, with back stairs. All of the furniture is of an antiquated design. A handsome girandole of beautiful cut glass which hangs on the wall of the sitting-room is probably the only one of its kind and age in the State, and is the most valued hetrioom connected with the estate. This relic has been shattered on several occasions by the explosion of powder mills which existed in Bladensburg over one hundred years ago. All of the furniture came from England."

By the will of Dora B. Pike, of Chelmsford, Mass her entire estate is left to Bishop John F. Hurst, of Washington, to be held in trust. During the lifetime of Mary E. Chase the income from the estate is to be paid to her, and upon her death the entire estate is to revert to the American University of Washington, a Methodist institution.

The Prospect Union, of Cambridgeport, Mass., an organization of workingmen and college professors and students, whose object is the promotion of better social conditions, has received \$20,000 by the will of the late Mrs. Randall. *f Boston. She also bequeathed \$20,000 to Radcliffe College, and \$70,000 to the Foxcroft Club, of Harvard, for the erection of a suitable club building, where students may obtain board at cost.

B. J. Peters, who is very ill at his home in ! son Davis, and was Chief Justice of Kentucky for a number of years after the war.

Theodore F. Seward, of East Orange, N. J., the originator of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, is in Springfield. Mass., where he is working in behalf of the objects of the Brotherhood.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Edmund S. Holbrook, of Chicago, has rewritten "The Star Spangled Banner," in order, as he says, to correct the many defects which he finds in the original. Key's version, he thinks, "Is burdened fairs of a day in midhistory." and he has remedied ing, we dare say, has made him, if not more all this by "extending the spirit of the poem over a wider field and limiting it to matters of general importance which will obtain for all time." Great man is Holbrook.

man is Holbrook.

T. F. Silieck says that on one of his holiday excursions he visited Mount Vernon, and there, in the grounds, he came upon a middle-aged lady kneeling before a building at some distance from the monument. She was bathed in tears, Mr. Silieck walked up to her and asked if she were in trouble.

"No, sir," said she, "thank you very much. I am not in trouble, but my patriotic feelings overcome me when I gaze upon the tomb of the Father of His Country."

"I quite understand," said Mr. Silieck, gently, "but, my dear madam, you have made a mistake. This is not the tomb of Washington. It is over yonder. This is the icehouse."

And, drying her tears, the lady moved quietly away.—(Youth's Companion.

The Managing Committee of the American School.

The Managing Committee of the American School Classical Studies, in Rome, expects to award for the year 1898-'99 three fellowships as follows: A fellowship of \$600, given by the Archaeologicai Institute of America; a fellowship of \$500, given by the Managing Committee, and a fellowship of \$500. for the study of Christian archæology, given by friends of the school. The holders of these fellowships will be enrolled as regular members of the school, and will be required to pursue their studies under the supervision of the director of the school for the full school year of ten months, be ginning October 15, 1898. They will live ordinarily In Rome; but a portion of the year may be spent, with the consent and under the advice of the director, in investigations elsewhere in Italy, or in travel and study in Greece, under the supervision of the director of the American School of Classical

"Yes, Miss Ethel, if your sister had ever allowed me to kiss her before we were engaged. I never should have asked her to become my wife." "Oh she knew that well enough; she had it played on her too often before!"—(Brooklyn Life.

Studies in Athens.

The author of "Bismarck's Table Talk" says that some one was speaking to Bismarck one day about his unusual attainments as a linguist. The Prince, who is specially proud of his knowledge of the Russian language, spoke of the great diffi-culties of mastering that tongue. "You must have great talent in that direction,"

said his interlocutor. "Well," answered the Prince, "I had unusual ad-

vantages when I was learning the language at St. Petersburg. I lodged in the house with a Russian Bismarck, who had worn himself out in the

service of Germany and his Emperor, rare'y referred to his labors for the Fatherland. One m ing he and the Emperor William were riding together in the park. They had not gone far when Bismarck complained of fatigue. The En who was quite fresh, said, somewhat testily: "How is it that, though I am an older man than

vourself, Prince, I can always outride you?" Bismarck's reply was as reproachful as it was epigrammatic. "Ah, sire," he said, "the rider always outlasts

the horse."

A Hot-Weather Precaution.—"Why, Eph'rim, what you got dem iron hoops sewed around you fer?"
"It is so pow'ful hot, parson, dat I was afraid of one of dem collapses."—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

You, perhaps, have travelled on so crooked a road that the rear car has been met by the engine, but probably no one else in Maine has had such another experience as a Rangely guide lately enjoyed. The guide, while working on a log drive, fell into the water. He struggled at the bottom for a while, and finally got up, and, grasping a big log, held on for life. The current was so swift that it carried his body under the log, and his foet stuck out of the water on the other side. Just as a comrade was about to grasp him by the shoulders, he gasped, looked at his own feet pityingly, and said to his rescuer: "Don't mind me; save that fellow that's in head first."—(Phillips (Me.)

Two Japanese girls, Hisa Nagano and Natsu Sąkaki, are at present serving as trained nurses in Chicago. They intend to study medicine and then return to Japan to found a hospital on the samplans as those of this country.

scrubbers to dilute the building to a properly starchless condition.

Crash.—"Judge, I jist couldn't help it," was the explanation of Joey the Butcher, who had violently, though hilariously, assaulted a mild and gentle citizen. "What did he go and have a suit of clothes made out of towelling fer, if he didn't want me to wipe up the face of the earth wit' im?"—iCincinnati Enquirer.

INHERITED POLITICAL MANNERISMS.-An old politician, in discussing the career and character of Senator Harris, said to-day: "Whenever an unusually strong man appears in a State he be comes a pattern which young men for a long time copy. Mr. Harris always had General Jackson in bis mind He copied Jackson's earnestness and resolution. He was fully as brave a man physically and in every other way. In Kentucky Herry Clay was the model. The young men all copied him. It was the fashion to be alternately gracious and imperious. Public speakers, too, all shower the effect of Clay's manner. Thomas F. Marshall well some of Clay's effects as an orator and leader They lacked his genius, but they knew how to be chivalrous and slightly bullying by turns. In Pennsylvania Simon Cameron exerted a marked influence. He cared little about oratory, but gave a good deal of time to organization. The result was the perfection of the machine in politics. Quay as a leader shows the Cameron influence distinctly. He fights according to the Cameron tactics, and, I have sometimes thought, employs them quite as skilfully as the man who devised them. In New-York Martin Van Buren may still be traced. Beward and Tilden, though on opposite sides, both copied some of Van Buren's shrewdness. Mr. Tilden, in turn, trained a lot of young men in the same school. David B. Hill is one of them. The Jacksonian energy and the Clay manner and oratory are nothing to Hill. He rests everything upon organization. Let him choose the delegates and the members of the Campaign Committee, and he cares not who makes the speeches. He likes to speak well enough, but he doesn't rest his case at any time on oratory." They lacked his genius, but they knew how to be

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S TRANQUIL LIFE -Secretary Sherman is an early riser. At 8 o'clock any morning he may be seen seated at a front window of his handsome house in K-st. with a lighted cigar in his mouth and a newspaper in his hand. He has evidently breakfasted and is glancing at the latest dispatches. He does not lounge in his chair, but sits up straight, as Mr. Clay to the end is said to have done. His profile is good, and, seated thus, he presents a fine appearance. All passers-by glance at him, although he appears to be oblivious to all who may be passing in the street. While he does not smoke with the vigor of the man who smokes incessantly, he shows great enjoyment of his cigar. Once he lights it he does not permit the fire to go out. He limits himself to three cigars a day, one after each meal. Mr. Sherman is taking life without worry in his new office. As a veteran, he knows the value of system in work and the advisability of "letting Smith walk."

HIS AUDIENCE UNDER HIS HAT .- Senator Allen, of Nebraska, has apparently outgrown all makes either record-breaking eighteen-hour or even ordinary five-minute speeches in the Senate. While he was talking this morning there was a noticeren presently suggested that there was not a quorum present. There was some sparring on the question, and Mr. Warren then withdrew the point. "I will not insist upon the call for a quorum," he said. "I did not design to interrupt the Senator from Nebraska, but thought he would probably like to have Senators here to listen to him."

NO LANDSCAPE EFFECTS FOR TILLMAN .-"This reminds me of the time Senator Tillman turned the lawn about the Governor's mansion at Columbia into a cabbage garden," remarked a South Carolina visitor at the Capitol the other day when he observed the bare spaces that had been left by the removal of the shrubbery in the east front park. "When Tillman became Governor of South Carolina he found a beautiful lawn and well-kept grounds around the aristocratic Gubernatorial mansion. Tillman had just come in on what they called the 'wool hat' ticket, and was making a grandstand play to the farmers. When he observed the beautiful stretches of lawns he said it was a waste of ground, and he had the place ploughed up and planted with corn and cabbages. It was a great surprise to visitors to observe the Governor's mansion in the midst of a cornfield and surrounded by rows of thriving cabbages, but the scheme went well with the farmers, and when the 'wool hat' patriarchs came to see the Governor he would take them for a walk down in the cornfield to make them feel perfectly at home." South Carolina he found a beautiful lawn and well-

Japanese who are visiting in the United States for a few weeks called at the Interior Department today and were presented to Secretary Bliss. They re H. Nalto, S. Takano and Tokuzo Mishima Mr. Naito is a member of the Japanese Parliament, while the others are members of a large oil company in Tokio, in which city they all live. Mr. Takano, explaining the object of their visit here. said: "We are sent over here by the Japanese Government to examine into the industrial conditions methods of petroleum production. In doing this we have visited the oil regions of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and have learned a great deal that will be of service to us at home. Everywhere we were treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy, and I do not see how any people could courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy, and I do not see how any people courtesy. excel the Americans in hospitality to strangers. Japan produces only a small fraction of the petroleum sne consumes, and the methods of extracting it from the earth and refining it are crude. Russia sends us a small quantity of oil, but we import from the United States nine-tenths of all the petroleum used in the country. After we stay in Washington two or three days we shall sail for London, and shall travel over Europe for some months, winding up with a visit to the oil fields of Russia. Our stay here has been pleasant and full of instruction. We have been accustomed to look up to the United States as the country to copy after, and go home with that conviction stronger in our minds than ever."

THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN THE FAR WEST .- "What of the situation in the Far West?" asked a reporter of ex-Congressman Doublittle, of Washington, at Willard's, yesterday, "Well," replied Mr. Doolittle, "we are not complaining, and have plenty to live on. There is a good deal of activity in the mining districts, and our Oriental trade is also growing very satisfactority. But, aside from the mining camps, business generally is quiet and money is scarce. The people are not looking for a boom, but they are expecting a decided improve-ment when the new tariff goes into effect. As it is, I think the West is in better condition than the East."

NOTES OF THE STAGE. The following programme will be performed by Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the

verture, "Tannhäuser",... abiliage.... htracte Gavotte..... denet o hapsody
r. "Louis XIII"
filips Bells of Scotland"
lection, "Faust"
certure, "Il Guarany"
altz, "Vienna Bon Bons"

The litigation in which the Columbus Theatre has been involved, between "Harry" Hammerstein and bought Mr. Hammerstein's share in the business, and will hereafter conduct the theatre. The house will open for the season on Saturday night, August 21. John Kahn, has been adjusted. Mr. Kahn has

Miss Ada Dare has been engaged for "The Belle of New-York," the new musical play which is to follow "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino.

THE VAUDEVILLE SYNDICATE. Koster & Bial's music hall is to be a sort of basis

supplies for the new syndicate of variety thea-

tres that has been formed. The syndicate is to control some twenty theatres, scattered all over the country west of Philade phia. Alfred Aarons, the manager of Koster & Bial's, returned yesterday from Chicago, and announced the arrangement of a plan whereby the most of the foreign performers engaged for Koster & Bial's would go to the theatres of the syndicate after playing in New-York. Mr. Aarons has full power to engage actors for the syndicate at the same time that he engages them for his own house. Thus, instead of engaging a performer for four weeks, and then sending him back to Europe when he is done in New-York, as might have been done under the old arrange-ment, he will engage him at once for, say, twenty weeks. Then the performer will be kept at Koster weeks. Then the performer will be kept at Koster & Bial's for four weeks and passed on to the syndicate, to fill out the remaining sixteen weeks at the various theatres in other cities. The arrangement will not apply, however, to the extremely expensive performers whom Koster & Bial occasionally bring here, as the syndicate theatres could not afford to pay their salaries. Mr. Aarons will go to Europe probably in about two weeks, to Bial's and for the syndicate.

MR. ANGELL TO SAIL TO-DAY. James B. Angell, president of the University of

Michigan, who was recently appointed Minister to Turkey by President McKinley, will sail to-day on the French Line steamship La Normandie on his way to Constantinople. Dr. Angell, who is accompanied by his wife, was at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. He will proceed directly to Paris, and after a short stay there will go on to the Turkish capital. Dr. Angell said that he had not resigned as president of the University. He has secured a leave of absence, and during his absence his place will be filled by the dean of the law department.

A HOSPITAL CHILD'S JOYFUL RELEASE -HIS "INTIRE TROSSOO."

Tribune Fresh Air Fund to-day closes one of the busiest weeks of the season. From early on Monday morning there has been a steady sending to the country of hundreds of children. There has been no let-up, not even for half a day, and the result is that over sixteen hundred of New-York's tenement-house children have begun a welcome two weeks' outing. The last party of the week departs to-day for Akron, Penn. Forty-five children compose the band, and they will start on the Pennsylvania Railroad shortly after noon. The for-warding of the invitations which will make these little travellers happy has been done through the Rev. J. H. Black. The following people will enter-tain them: Miss Barbara Metzler, Mrs. Maria Burkholder, John Souder, Frank Stauffer, Noah Mack, David Burkholder, Ellas Nolt, U. H. Benner, Simon P. Hess, A. N. Wolf, David Albright, Abram Frey, Hei y Bollinger, Aaron Bollinger, John Bollinger, S. N. Wolf, David Snader, Samuel Stephon, Elias Wolf, Daniel G. Smith, Harry Usner, Miss Lizzie Stauffer, Miss Lizzie Kemper, Miss Sallie C. Buch, S. K. Wolf, Levi Heck, Adam Caumholf, A. R. Grabill, Henry Snyder and Henry

A boy was sent to the country this week who two or three months ago was lying in one of the cots in St. Luke's Hospital, just beginning his re-covery from a severe hip disease. It was visitors' day in the ward, and the other little patients in nearby cots were surrounded by friends. This boy alone was without a friend. He was off in one corner, and his bright face, which, however, was pale and drawn from months of pain and suffering, attracted a visitor who had wandered in by chance, was answered by a grateful smile of appreciation. It was not till the stranger sat down by the cot that he noticed the thin hands and reduced frame of a once healthy boy. By degrees he drew out the little invalid's history.

The lad was eight years old, and four of these years had been spent in the hospital. He had contracted his disease when four years old, and for the first week or two following his admission to the hospital had received visits from his family. Then they stopped completely, and he was literally forsaken. Not even his father or mother came to see him. Since he came to the hospital his family had entirely broken up. His three sisters and two brothers are all provided with homes, and his father and mother have disappeared. This was the story which the stranger learned from his new friend. It was told piecemeal and with difficulty. The telling of it was no pleasure to the little suf-ferer.

friend. It was told piecemeal and with difficulty. Tae telling of it was no pleasure to the little sufferer.

It is now three or four months since this conversation took place, and the boy is well. His chance friend had not forgotten him, and a week or two ago he wrote to The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, asking if something could not be done for the boy. The little fellow was sent to the country on Wednesday for two weeks. It is not hard to imagine his delight when he first gets out into the open air. Waen ne returns, however, he will have no home unless one is offered to him.

There is the comic side, also, which is apparent to the observer of Fresh Air children. A young ter of some half-dozen summers was jeaning against the railing of a North River ferryboat the other day on the way to the country. In one hand was a coarse, white bag with "sait" on its front in big red letters. With the other hand he was gesticulating as he held forth to a group of admiring comrades. He had been to the country once before, and was dilating on its charms to his less fortunate hearers.

"Aw, say," he cried, "but yer oughter see descupa" meaning swings. "Yer get on de little board, den anodder feller gives yer a push, an whisht up yer go!"

He swung aloft the sait bag by way of demonstration. It also went up with a "whisht," and then it came down with a "whisht," but, alsa's on the other side of the railing, straight for the water. A despairing look came into the eyes of the boy. Like lightning the treasured object was falling, and tae little arms could not reach it. He was just relinquishing hope when a strong arm reached out and caught the thing in midair. It was restored to its owner, who was gasping with surprise and trying to take in the situation.

"Well, what have you there, my boy?" asked the friendly rescuer, who had been standing by. Then the orator regained his self-control, and rose to the occasion.

rose to the occasion.

"Aw, dat's me wardrobe," he replied with dignity, "me intire trossoo."

He opened the bag and displayed two red flannel shirts and hair of what had once been a pair of suspenders.

Arthur G. Vedder, Fort Plain, N. Y.
H. S. B.
"Cart andt, N. Y. In memory of Arthur"
Cart andt, N. Y. In memory of Arthur"
Raised by the following named children of.
Yankton, S. D.: Frances Sulliven, Arthur Soilivan, Kate McVay, Laura McVay, Jennie
Gamble (treasurer), Hugh Gamble, Ruth Dedley, Helen Dudley, Marie Bates, Marjorie
Estes, Edith Wilcox, Frankle Goodrich, Allee
Wooley, Falph Gamble, John Gamble and
Laura Wooley rom three boys".
Louis Faust, Schnectady, N. Y.
E. L., Jr. others "Gladys and Winthrop". Edgar, Duncan and Donald Dusenbury, Pert-| II N | 1008 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |

Sir: Inclosed you will please find \$5. This money was earned by four little children-Charles B. Mc-Clain, H. Ray Hooley, Mabel Hooley and Frank Curtis-who wrote a little play and acted it, selling the tickets for five cents each, for the benefit of the Fresh Air parties. The tickets and programms they particularly desire should be inclosed. Most loving wishes are sent with the small mite to the dear little ones who may benefit by these small No. 97 Mercer-ave., Plainfield, N. J., July 3, 1897.

PROGRAMME. Princess Pearl Miss Mabel Hooley Lord William Miss Ray Hooley Prince Wellington Mr. Charles McClain Captuin Howard Mr. Frank Curits TICKET. The Princess Pearl, 97 Mercer Ave.,

JULY 2, 1897.

TICKET, \$.05.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please find inclosed \$5 for the Fresh At this sum herself among her friends and playmates. It is an expression of her sympathy and interest in the little sick babies and children needing fresh country air. It is sent with her love.

MADELINE MONTAGUE.

MONSIGNOR MERRY DEL VAL IN TOWN Monsignor Merry del Val. the Special Papal Delegate who was sent to Manitoba several months ago to investigate the parochial school trouble there, arrived in this city yesterday, and was a guest last night at the Archbishop's palace in Madison-ave., although Archbishop Corrigan was not in the city. On his way to the city from Canada he paid a visit to Bishop McQuaid, at Rochester, and he intends to sail for Rome to-day on the steemship Campania. At the Archbishop's house last evening it was said that he was unwilling to receive visitors or talk about his mission to Mantoba. His report will be made at the Vatican about August 10.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S NOTE.

TRUTH' THAT HURTS.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Secretary Sherman's instructions contain what should have been left unsaid, but England has declined to co-operate with us in the imposition of increased restrictions only because it has suited her selfish interests to do so, and she will find it difficult to wriggle out of the position in which Mr. Sherman's communication has placed her, however much people may dissent from the tone which the Secretary has assumed. From The Brooklyn Eagle.

THE IMPOLITENESS OF TRUTH-TELLING

From The Baltimere American. If a firm and truthful statement of facts is im-polite, this letter was impolite, but not otherwise. Lord Salisbury appears to be learning that diplo-macy on this side of the ocean does not consist in concealing matters, but in stating them with con-vincing force.

CLEAR, EXHAUSTIVE AND VIGOROUS.

From The Rochester Post-Express. Secretary Sherman's reply to Lord Salisbury. So contained in the Hay instructions, is clear, exhautive and vigorous.

IMPOLITIC LANGUAGE. From The Hartford Courant.

This country unquestionably has a real grievance in the premises, but it is a grievance of the minor order, and it could have been—and should have been—set forth in terms of entire friendliness and courtesy. Language that might do well enough in an offinand speech in the Senate is quite out of place in a State Department dispatch.